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THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES Thesis/Dissertation Sheet

Surname or Family name: Yau

First name: **Sheree** Other name/s:

Abbreviation for degree as given in the University calendar: PhD

School: Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences Faculty: Faculty of Science

Title: Molecular microbial ecology of Antarctic lakes

Abstract 350 words maximum: (PLEASE TYPE)

The Vestfold Hills is a coastal Antarctic oasis, a rare ice-free region on the continent containing hundreds of marine-derived lakes. These lakes are microbially-dominated systems constrained by extremes of cold, salinity and light availability. Differing local geographic features has led each lake to develop unique chemistries tightly linked to the resident microbial populations. Most Antarctic lakes are ice-covered for a large proportion of the year and so are largely closed systems. Their physical isolation and the extreme environmental conditions in the polar environment makes them potential reservoirs of novel taxa. Long periods of ice-cover precludes wind-driven mixing such that meromictic (permanently stratified) lakes are common. The physical and chemical gradients that exist within a single system makes it possible to relate microbial taxa to abiotic variables. These factors make Antarctic lakes ideal model ecosystems in which to study microbial diversity, evolution and influence on geochemistry. It is now wellknown most microbes are not readily culturable by standard methods. Application of molecular biology techniques to the study of microbes directly from the environment has revealed the enormous diversity of microbial life. Random high-throughput sequencing of genetic material directly from the environment (metagenomics) allows the determination not only of the microbial community composition and structure, but also their metabolic potential. The studies described in this thesis use metagenomic sequencing of microbial communities of lakes in the Vestfold Hills in order to describe the role of microbes in the ecology of the whole lake environment. Analyses complementary to metagenomic sequencing were also developed and applied. These included identification and quantification of proteins extracted directly from the environment (metaproteomics) and microscopy for direct counts of microbial and viral abundances and morphological examination. Taken in combination with both historic and contemporary physico-chemical data, molecular-based information allowed a description of the lake ecosystems and also resulted in new insights into mechanisms of adaptation to the Antarctic environment. From these genomic discoveries, hypotheses of the role previously unknown taxa and functional genes have on the environment were developed and modelled. These discoveries not only have implications for Antarctic environments, but also for other aquatic systems.

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